THE CRUISE OF THE PLYMOUTH.

Thirty Months on the Mediterranean Station.

Some Fallacies About Fancy Life in the Euro pean Fleet-Family Life on Board an American Man-of-War-Touching in Spanish, Prussian, French, Italian, Grecian, English and Egyptian Ports-A Fine Cruise on Board a Model Ship-The Vessel's People Afloat and Ashore.

NAPLES, Nov. 17, 1871. On the 25th of February, 1869, the United States sloop-of-war Plymouth (then named Kenosha) steamed from the port of New York, bound for Lisbon. Since that date she has been attached to the Mediterranean squadron, and has been an exemplar of man-of-war service from the coast of Africa to the porthern seas. Three weeks ago to-day she dropped anchor in the Bay of Naples; and here, lying surrounded by so many objects of conspicuous interest-Pompell, Vesuvius, Herculaneum, and the abs and ruins of the most celebrated characters in Roman history-she is to the American the most interesting of all. Her narrow, graceful hull; her clean, distinctly streaked exterior; her fine bows and well adapted spars, together with her white boats and taut rigging, make her the most marked Vessel anchored by the Mole.

As the cruise of the Piymouth in a manner filus-

trates the character of duty on this station, and as THIRTY MONTHS ABROAD

have not been characterized by any of the specialties which timed imaginations assign to a "fancy cruise." I shall try to describe, briefly, what her recent his tory has been; especially as many people are saturated with the fallacy that those who live in the cabin, wardroom or steerage, and are on duty in "the Mediterranean," exist in a higher state of bliss than Mohammed's lottiest heaven. In conversing with the Plymouth's officers, I do not find that the are very generally enamored of the station, nor does it appear that other messes elsewhere in the neet are possessed with any extreme degree of happiness from service in these waters. To be sure. "the Mediterranean" is a pleasant station-one finds Nice, Naples, Alexandria and Athens here; but the naval officer, without he has a too indulgent admiral and captain, does not have an opportunity to see the outlying countries more than skin deep. It is a great mistake on the part of enthusiastic people to imagine that sight-seeing is the only pleasure to be found abroad. Conscientious travellers take a courier in every town, visit every church, see every object made famous by some local historian in need of bread; but such voyagers in a crowd can be counted on the fingers of one hand. It is a great mistage also to suppose the highest joy comes from viewing some great heap of stones, to which is assigned a bloody superstition. Sight-seeing palls; reveries by the rolling surf or in dense antique thickers are PLEASANT PASTIMES, and do well enough on the stage; but the truth is

they do not always compensate for hunger or alleviate an epicurean thirst.

in fine, sight-seeing is, after all, only a painful use of one's eyes, and the man who goes twice to visit a fabled solitude is voted an ass, and the woman as londer of "Childe Harold" than common sense. Such is the food offered to the young officer at Annapolis, who harbors the fond dream that service in "the Mediterranean" is only a hollday three years long. He had better clear up his faoric of a vision and expose the truth. Here, as elsewhere, there are mid-watches, morning quarsers and regular duty; and the wardroom or steerage officer, much less the captain, cannot indulge all those pleasures which are the property of the young "gent" who was educated behind a counter and earned his competency by going round a sudme that all come to the squadron with too high ex pectations, and that, therefore, all are disappointed. At least one-half of the wardroom mess must be constantly on board, and the rigor of discipline is severer than in American waters, because no American officer is willing to allow his snip to gain the reputation of being slovenly. The Plymouth, not. withstanding, has had a very

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE CRUISE, a sving anchored in almost every accessible Eurotimes since the day she steamed out of New York; and n ow, following the routine, she goes home to February to her place on some other station. When one left the Brooklyn yard her present captain, Commander K. R. Breeze, did not command her; in d eed, many of her present officers were not on

DOARD.
THE PLYMOUTH BEGAN HER CRUISE bark-rigged, tonnage 1,570, with thirty-four ma-rines and 213 men, and a speed which sometimes rau as high as fitteen knots. From unwise altera tions made in her rig by the department she is no now as fleet as when she bore the name of Kenosha Her armament consisted of one 11-inch, six s-inch, one 66-pounder Parrot, two 23-pounders and one 12-pounder. Arriving at Lisbon in twenty-foot days from New York the Plymouth sailed from that port indirectly to Barcelona, and dropped anenor on April 5, where occurred one of the most interesting events of the cruise. Over eighty invitations were issued to

of board; a repast was prepared; the arms were stocked after the best skill of the ship's armorer, and cuthasses, battle axes and revolvers were woven into those scrangely hantastic shapes which the reader may sometimes have seen at the Annapolis leasts. All Barceiona was in an uproar. Every Barceiona beauty desired an invitation, and vast, indeed, was the sweetness which greated the rlymouth's people ashore. They were the choicest morsels on earth; and the Plymouth—the gods themselves had never conceived ner equal. So seldom does a man-of-war go to Earcelona that the occasion became one of instorical importance to the

morsels on earth: and the Plymouth—the gods themselves had never conceived ner equal. So seldom does a man-ol-war go to harcelona that the occasion occame one of historical importance to the town. Not to be invited was deemed to be snubbed in the future society of the town. The evening came, and, instead of eighty responding to their cards, two hundred and more ponred over the slue, througed the ship lore and art, and, when the music struck up, it was like dancing in the indide of fock crystal—there was no sea way, a supper provided for eighty was not one to satisy toe maws of our Barcelona friends, and so, white some were feasted as became their beauty, many had to spend extra coppers on their next morning's breakfast. It was, however, joily, and but exemplifies the rage that there is to ocard.

An American Man-of-war in a foreign form. Every officer is credited with such an amount of savagery that in some places the superstition exists that no man is considered a good officer in the United states Navy without he kills a blue jacket in every watch. This said detusion of the Europeans is not confined to our warriors; they believe it as well of civilians. I was sitting in a reading from in Rome, some days ago, talking with an accomplished Bussian lady, who spoke four languages and prided nerself on her knowledge of European politics. Chiding her for not visiting America, she said:—"But life is not safe; why, you gentiemen never take your breakfast before your morning duel. Pray, now many have you kniled?" Not alone the desire to visit an American man-of-war, and inspect the crew and officers is the meenive which draws so many lair ladies to our quarter-deck. There is stull another hypothesis reigning in the European mind—that every American can draw his check for an indefinite amount—thousands at pleasure.

MILLIONS on The "PINCH."

It was a spring of action partaking very much of the golden ring, which, doubtiess, recently induced a bewitching sourbon Princess to marry an American adventurer. The Plymouth now h

a successing entropy of the hard and successing the state of the state

was at Villafranca, where, the ship received her Puritanical name. Leghorn came next, and a lew days afterwards the smoke of Vesavius told the Prymouth that she was nearing Naples. Naples, indeed as the Italians say.

Typore Napoli E Mori,"

**and yet, feeling the poetry of the abostrophe, I had much sooner see Naples and their live. The warfaroon was of course rent wind discussions as to the correct theory about the eruption of Vesavius, and the chief engineer, maintaining the honor of his department, avowed with inighty emphasis that it was a bad assimilation of subterranean medicines; the paymaster an exhaustion of the meunian's outledness and the captain, with rengious fervor, that it was a warming to evil doers. Walle this solemn argument was going on the ministration were laughted by first paymaster and exhaustion of the meunian's outleton, and the captain, with rengious fervor, that it was a warming to evil doers. Walle this solemn argument was going on the ministration, we are

rust ont of the Academy, where we learned all about Vesuvius." The first lieutenant said nothing, and atterwards consulted the "old man of the mountain," who, be it known, has talked lava for twenty-eight years from that hermittage where so much good Larchrymae Christi is wasted on appreciative palates. All hands, of course, "did" the mountain, breathed the noxious vapors of the Scoria, and with that soit sentimentality which characterizes the naval officer, tried to dwell lit.

BYRON'S VERSE AND BULWER'S PROSE.
The wardroom mess did much the same in Naples and its environs as I magine every one does who comes here. Whether among the ruins of prostrate Pompeil or in the dark chambers of hidden Herculaneum—two cities to which authentic history and highly illuminated tradition have assigned the aggravated luxaries of the Roman empire—or in the louthsome relic of Capri, and through many of the beautiful environs of Naples, our officers are ever present. And here let me say a word about NAPLES OF TO-DAY.

There is every prospect of a fine season, and the hotel keepers talk as notel keepers always do, "the most brilliant season ever known in Naples." Lazy even now is life in Naples. The art sedom gets up enough energy to move; the men are well typified in the broiling lazzaront, whether in the linanimate touch and sleepy movement with which your friend accepts your hand, or in the unsightly torpidity of mattres d'hotee and their over-led porters. Naples is the most charming city of Europe. Its ample bay, now hilled with men-of-war of all nations and the petty shipping of the African and European ports; the splendid museum, which contains marbnes which even the fires of Vesuvua have not impaired, and which for expression and fidelity to that state, which I may describe as the active suddenly made passive, yet typifying every litensity and agony of leature—suspense, anxiety, pathos, fortude, resignation, triumph, nope, happiness—are nowners excelled; the long roils of charred papyrus retaining characters written by Sa

THE SMOKING CRATER OF STRONBOLL

to visit if only to prove that festal temples were, indeed, unnecessary. From Naples to Messlina, passing
THE SMOKING CRATER OP STROMBOLI,
the Plymouth, after threading Scylla and Charybdis
(Which, probably, never had more than labled
dangers), remained a lew days at anchor under the
builts of the ancient city. Then came
ATHERS,
which involved the whole wardroom again in one
of those learned discussions on the laid of Plato
and the doctrines of Aristotle, which sometimes
wax more exciting than the lengthy computations
of line officers to show how many generations must
pass away before a commander can become a captain or a master a heutenant. However, from
Mars' Hill to Smyrna, Beyrout, Jaffa and Jerusalem,
the officers found their way, and visited the sacred
soil which has been fruitful in so much sacred and
legendary fore. From Beyrout the Plymouth salied
to Alexandria, and here her officers and crew were
met by the
MUNIFICENT HOSPITALITY OF THE KHEDIVE.
He gave them a special train to Cairo; the authorities were ordered to take no money, and the Plymouth was declared to be the guest of Egypt. A
splendid dinner was given them; and when the
Plymouth weighed anchor for Tripoli saluting
powder was sent on board by order of the Viceroy,
but on the condition that no money should be received in payment. From

This GRAND WELCOME
she went to Tripoli, which was described to me by a
member of the wardroom mess as a city of 'masty
Arabs," The United States Consul, ninety-live years
oid, went on board, and, speaking of the necessity
of having a new constitution, the chief immediately repeated word for word—an instrument
with which the veteran was not wholly unaequanted. For this marvellous feat of the memory
the Consul styled Chale Sugineer Mullin "Memory
Mullin." So wonderiul is this officer's gift in that
direction that upon the minutest fact his memory is
trusted in preference to other people's writing.

OTHER PORTS.

Palermo was the next tori, the ship was prepared to
convoy the remains of the late Geo

The following is a list of the officers since com-mander Breeze was appointed to the Plymouth:— Commander—K. R. Breeze. Lieutenant Commanders—B. J. Cromwell, George T. Davis.

Leutenants Commanders—B. J. Cromwell, George
T. Davis,
Leitenants—George C. Refter, George E. Ido,
James H. Dayton, James N. Hemphili.
Master—Royal R. Ingersoil.
Midshipmen—George L. Dyer, H. L. Green, Hugo
Osternaus, Boynton Leach.
Mate—W. W. Wotherspoon.
Surgeon—John Y. Taylor.
Paymaster—C. P. Thompson.
First Assistant Engineer—A. T. E. Mulliu.
First Assistant Engineer—A. T. E. Mulliu.
Lieutenant Marines—C. P. Porter.
Commander's Clerk—Thomas Dunnen.
Paymaster's Clerk—W. H. Campbell.
Acting Boatswain—John Bell.
Guinner—Joseph Swift.

Commander's Clerk—W. H. Campbell.

Acting Boatswain—John Bell.

Gunner—Joseph Switt.

Satinnaker—George W. Frankland.

PORTS VISITED.

With Captain Breese the Plymouth has continued to be one of the fluest vessels of the squaaron. She has in turn visited Tangters, Gibraitar, Southampton, Copenhagen, Kiel, Copenhagen (2). Cuxhaven, Southampton, Lisbon (Nilairanca (Nice), Maiaga, Lisbon (2), Bordeaux, Brest, Gravesenu, Flushinur, Bremerhaven, Hamburg, Southampton, Lisbon (3), Nice, Spezzia, Nice, Napies (November, 1871).

Thus the Plymouth, under her second, as under her first captain, has had an extensive cruise. The most important incident during her cruise in the northern waters was her entry into Kiel harbor, which was sown with

A PREFECT NETWORK OF TORPEDORS.

The pilot of the Plymouth, a Dane, was sent below, and a Prussian otheer boarded the Plymouth and photed her to a safe anchorage. The experiment was a very dangerous one, and no foreign vessel had ensered belove the Plymouth. In this harbor, and, indeed, everywhere along the coast, the hospitanty which greeted the officers and men was unbounded.

The Plymouth is now here and will go home in rebruary as convoy to the Guerriere, the Wabash, commodore Aiden, coming out as flagsnip, with General Sherman and staff on board, together with the Congress. The fleet, with these two pewty-added vessels, will consist of the Brooklyn, Shenandoah, Juniata, Wachuselt and Saco. On board the Plymouth ail the symptoms of "going home" can be observed. The bue jackets have invessed in Elaborate Collections of Painrinos and every tar has become an art critic. In walking forward of board I could notice the general style; but there was always the one figure, "Vesuvins in eruption," beiching forth, as I linagine, in wildering the subjects; but even these, without the mountain, were naught. You must not leave Napies without having your picture taken in eruption.

The CRUISE OF THE PLYMOUTH

leave Napies without having your picture taken in crujation.

The CRUISE OF THE PLYMOUTH summed up, has been highly granifying. In thirty months such has had but nine deaths, though small-pox has broken out three different times—at Lisbon, malaga and Brest. Four men died from the contagion, one was lost overooard white heaving the lead and one was killed by carrying away one of the islas of the capstan when resting on a chock. The general health has been excellent, and the discipline of the crew has attained a state of high perfection, from the very good system of giving a man his dues according to his conduct, and which I will describe in another letter. The Plymouth, with her family of 250 officers and men, is about to complete what is believed to be the "lanciest" cruise in the world. As I have tried to show, she has been an exemplar of the growing efficiency of the navy—of the excellent community which can be established on board ship by a mixture of true severity and high-toned kindness—the exemplar of a man-of-war of which our havy and nation may be justly proud in any waters of the globe. It is even a greater trumph to regulate with nation may be justly proud in any waters of the globe. It is even a greater triumph to regulate with justice and success a ship's family than to sink your

POLICE TRIALS.

An Officer Charged with Robbery-Settling a

Case.
Two cases of delinquent policemen were heard yesterday before President Smith. The first was a charge brought against Policeman Carrics, of the I wenty-ninth precinct, by Alexander Ward, of 132 West Forty-ninth street, who complained that about twelve o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst. Carrick arrested him, and on the way to the station house picked his pocket of \$237. The compisinant did not appear, and the officer was put upon his defence. He explained that Ward was very drunk when he was arrested, and when searched in the station house there was but twenty cents in his pocket and an old penknife.

Officer Maner, of the Tenta precinct, was charged

KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE THE PARTY OF T

The Sackett Street Boulevard-A Veto from th Mayor-The Smallpox-Ten Thousand Doilars Appropriated for Extra Physicians-the Ferry Encroachments-About the Fublic Markets.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon,

THE SACKETT STREET BOTTLEVARD. committee appointed to consider the change of grades of various streets intersecting the Sackett street boulevard, and also in regard to the proposed changes on Ninth avenue, submitted their report. In connection with their report they offered a reso lution to the effect that the consent of the Common Council be given to the Park Commissioners, providing the contractors will make no claims for any damages which may result from the change. The matter was laid on the table.

A VETO.

The Mayor sent in a communication stating that he should withold his signature from the resolution awarding a contract for the grading and paving of Ferris street, a number of property owners on that street having protested and asked for an investigation. The communication was placed on file.

THE SMALLPOX. Health Officer Cochran called upon Mayor Kalb ficisch yesterday for the purpose of obtaining his name to certificates which had been drawn up by the Assistant Corporation Counsel to obtain funds to defray the expenses of employing an extra force of physicians to vaccinate all who were in need of it. This was made necessary by the spread of the

The matter was called up in the Board by Alderman McGROARTY, who submitted the following:man McGroarty, who submitted the following:—
We, the undersized, the Mayor and the Health Officer of the city of Brooklyn, and the presiding officer of Kings Compy Medical Society, do hereby declare and certify that, it our judgment, the disease of smallpox is now in danger of becoming an eridemic disease in said city, and that unusual and extraordinary means should be taken to prevent the spread of the same. And we further certify that the sum of \$10,000 is necessary and proper to be raised to pay the expense of such unusual and extraordinary means necessary to taken as aforesaid. In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands this 27th day of December, 1871.

MARTIN KALBFLENCH,
J. H. HOBART BURGE, M. D.,
President Medical Society County of Kings, GEORGE COCHRAN, M. D., Health Officer,
Alderman McGroarty I hen offered a resolution to

Alderman McGROARTY then offered a resolution to the effect that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated to defraying the expenses of extra physicians.

Alderman BERGEN objected, on the ground that as it was near the close of the year they might wait, and the Board of Health would then have their appropriation of \$22,000.

The resolution appropriating \$10,000 was adopted.

The resolution appropriating \$10,000 was adopted.

THE PUBLIC MARKET.

The Committee on Public Market reported that they had, as far as it was in their power, discharged their duty. The old market, at the corner of York and James streets, was at one time sufficient for the accommodation of the Long Island farmers and the public, but the population of the city had increased to such an extent that it had become insudicient for the reception and delivery of the increased amounts of produce. The report of the committee was very lengthy, giving a detailed account of the trouble experienced by the Long Island farmers in taking their produce to Washington Market, New York. The market was run by middlemen. The farmers of Long Island had appealed to the city of Brooklyn to give them a market where they could dispose of their produce without taking it to New York. The committee urged the establishment of a public market in Brooklyn, and she location, which above all others seemed most desirable and available, was the low land bounded on the north by the Wallabout Canni and bay, on the south by Flushing avenue, on the east by Ryerson street and on the west by Washington avenue. south by Flushing avenue, on the east by Ryersor street and on the west by Washington avenue. This was easily accessible to the people of the East ern and Western Districts. There was also a water front of not less than five hundred feet.

The committee offered for adoption the following.

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Public Markets be and they are hereby authorized to confer, on behalf of the city of Brookiyn, with the United States authorized Washington in regard to a grant or cession of the property in question, and that they report the result of such conference to this Roard at their earliest convenience.

The resolution was adopted. The Committee on Ferry and Water Rights offered

the following:—

Whereas all efforts to arrive at an amicable determination of the rights of the city to the property on Water and Fution atreets—the possession of which has been usurped by the Union Ferry Company—have proved unavailing, the said ferry company neglecting every offer of the kind on the part of the city; therefore, Resoived, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hareby directed to institute forthwith and prosecute the necessary lituation to establish and maintain the rights of the city to the property which the Union Ferry Company have unwarrantably seized upon as part of the site for the erection of their new ferry house at Fulton ferry.

Alternan Requestions of Annal Chapt the President of

on of their new terry bouse at Fulton ferry.

Alderman Richardson said that the President of the company was sick or a communication upon the subject would have been received from them. I would that the matter be laid upon the table at the next meeting of this Board.

This motion was adopted, and the Board then adjourned sine die.

A Deficiency in the Salary Appropriation. Some of the city officials made an unpleasant discovery yesterday. They found that the salary appropriation had all been used up, and that they were about \$14,000 short of what would be required to pay those employed under the city government up to the ist of January. This has probably been occasioned by the fact that a number of cierks about the Hall have had their salaries increased. No more money can be raised until the Legislature meets, and some of the officials will, therefore, have to wait a month or more for their last month's salary.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

The Committee of Fity Appeal for Ald. The Brooklyn Reform Committee of Fifty issued the following circular yesterday, calling upon the citizens to aid them financially in their work of in-Vestigation:—

COMMITTER OF FIFTT.

BROOKLYN, December, 1871.

TO THE CITIZENS AND PROPERTY OWNERS OF BROOK

LYN —
It is known that pursuant to a call, numerously signed by citizens, irrespective of party, for a public meeting, hele at the Brooklyn Rink, October 24 last, a resolution was passed to appoint a committee of firsy members to examine into every administrative department of city and country. at the Brootip Rink, October 24 has, a resolution was passed to appoint a committee of fifty members to examine into every administrative department of city and county.

It having become well understood that during the past few years the expenditures of the city and county governments have very largely increased, and, as is believed, beyond any requirements of in unison with economy, for the various improvements in process of construction, the committee are, therefore, in existence, and have already entered upon the work, to and in redressing wrongs which for years have been accumulating, that cannot be removed in a day, a week or a month, and having to investigate books and accounts which number by thousands, it is not either an easy or enviable task. The committee do not complain, nor will they neglect tany part of the duties assigned them. Willing and true, with positiveness on their part, in addition to rendering their services, they will also give material aid, as, being on the committee, we have not lost our identity as citizens, and we will readily pay our share; but we must, furthermore, call upon the public to give us financial support, which will prove the will mg and moral sympathy of the people.

Remember, if you fail in adding the committee, and by use the reliant little, and arenewed lease granted to maladministration.

We need accountains and ciercial aid, which must be worth little, and a renewed lease granted to maladministration of munorpal affairs in this city, as elsewhere, will be worth little, and a renewed lease granted to maladministration.

We need accountains and ciercial aid, which must be paid for. You will be well rewarded if you stand by us. Let no man say, "I own no property; I, therefore, bave no interest." If you do not live in the street, and you are expending \$\frac{1}{2}\$, or that dollar you pay the fluit share in any wasteful and corrupt expenditure of the city's finances.

We call on one and ail to aid us. Such aid will prove to the committee your patriotism and love for ju

A visit to the water board.

A sub-committee from the Committee of Fifty visited the Water board yesterday for the purpose of looking over the bils of the street cleaning contractors. They are of the opinion the work can be done cheaper and quite as well as it is now done. All the information they desired upon the subject was readily given by Mr. Fowier, the President of the Board. The Board has always reserved the right to reject any proposals made by irresponsible parties, whether their bids were the lowest or not. The committee took the names of the bidders with

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Two of the Inspectors of Election of the

don the Uniortunates.
The second and final day of the retrial of the in spectors of Biection of the First district, Sixth ward, who were indicted for corruptly and know ingly counting and returning 500 fraudulent votes. witnessed the same numerous attendance of politicians and friends of in the City Court that attended these proceedings from the first. The prisoners are Thomas McGiff and John Shandley, democrats, and Michael J. Weidon, republican. On the former's trial the jury failed to agree because of the conscientious scruples of one of the jurors, a Mr. John O'Nett. The jurors retired to their deliberations at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon and at fifteen minutes before seven returned and reported that they had found Thomas McGiff gulity, as charged in the indictment, and John Spanuley and Michael J. Wilson guilty of gross

neglect. Judge McCue, who presided, refused to accept this quibble, and informed them that they must either find that the prisoners were guilty or not guilty of the offences charged in the indictment. The jurors again retied, and put in an appearance at eight o'clock, when they stated that they found affeling guilty and Shandley and Weldon guilty of counting and returning 500 fraudulent votes. The Court refused to receive this verdict, and said that they must find them either guilty of "corruphy and knowingly counting 500 votes," or not guilty. They again withdrew, and at a quarter past nine Frank Mailson, Clerk of the Court, announced that the Court would now take a recess until eleven o'clock. This announcement had the effect of clearing the court room, which was thronged by an anxious audience. Shortly before the hour named the jury re-entered the Court room and took up their position in their stall, when they announced their serdict finding McGiff and Weldon (guilty,") and Shandley "not guilty" of the charges contained in the indictment. Shandley was discharged, and the other prisoners will be sentenced on Saturday next. nust either find that the prisoners were guilty

MORE BANK FORGERIES.

Expert Forgeries of Merchants' Names-Nearly Sixty Thousand Dollars Reported to Have Been Discounted-The Ninth National Bank Victimized.

Financial circles down town were yesterday afternoon startled by rumors of the discovery of extensive forgeries of commercial paper, much of which it was declared, had run the gauntlet of exper bank officials and been discounted. It was asserted that the names of several of our leading business men had been forged to thirty and sixty days notes for various sums, aggregating from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. Later in the day persons ing to be well informed reported that about forty thousand dollars of this bogus paper had been discounted at the Ninth National Bank before the forgeries were detected. It is believed that the expert torgers ascertained the names of mer-chants who had large amounts of paper floating upon the market, and securing one of the notes of each, made themselves familiar with the signatures of the gentlemen with whose names they have taken such unwarrantable liberues, and upon whose credi

they have profited so largely.

With a view of ascertaining some reliable facts of reporter about eight o'clock last evening called a the bank, and on inquiring of a clerk named Chapman that gentleman declined to say anything about the matter. The porter stated that all the officers the bank resided out of the city, and he had heard nothing of the rumor. Mr. Nazro, one of the clerks, who resides at 263 West Twenty-third street, was found, and while he admitted that some of the forged paper had been received at the Ninth National Bank, he declared that he was unable to give any details, as he was not familiar with them, and even if they were in his possession, not being an officer of the institution, he would feel a delicacy about giving them to the press. Mr. Hill, the cashier, was sought, but he resides at New Brunswick, and could not be reached. Until he arrives in the city the exact amount in which the bank is swindled cannot be ascertained.

ART MATTERS.

Exhibition of the "Palette."

Some cause, which cannot be easily discovered, stands in the way of everything like a satisfactory exhibition of paintings by local artists. With a fev exceptions, gentlemen distinguished in their profession seem indisposed to let their works come before the public through the medium of the exhibition room. This state of feeling is to be regretted, as it has an uniavorable influence on the interest of art in which all the members of the profession are concerned. This fact, which is patent to everyone, ought to recall such artists as hold them selves in selfish isolation to a sense of their duty to their profession. It is not fitting that the followers of high art should think only of their selfish inte rests, and pursue their noble calling in this spirit of trade. The artist owes something to the public and to art. His aim ought to be to instruct and delight, not alone the small circle of fortunate rich people, whose wealth enables them to purchase the onlogment of powers that are conterred for the general benefit of humanity. The disposition to withdraw from public notice evinced by many of the leading artists has been attributed to a selfish desire of concentrating patronage on themselves as well as escaping the undue severity of the critics. Both mouves are unworthy ones, and display at once difference to the welfare of art. Perhaps the most painful result is the general level of mediocrity to which most of the artistic exhibitions are reduced, very great artist among us

are pretty well preserved, and the absence of a du tinguished name is more likely to affect the general result of an exhibition with us than where there is higher average merit. The rapid advance in tast

resuit of an exhibition with us than where there is a higher average merit. The rapid advance in taste which is visible among the public, and is in no small part due to the influence of the highest European art on our travelling countrymen. The rapid increase of this class, and the consequent art education of the, rich, render it more than ever necessary to raise the standard of our local exhibitions, in order that patronage be not turned into foreign channels, to the lasting detriment of our native School of Art. The present is a most important moment in the history of art on this Continent, as the future direction of the national taste will in great part depend on the impulse which it receives at its present stage of developement. Our artists do not appear to recognize the importance of gathering all the available talent which we can muster into a strong
with which to bear down on public sentiment and make a strong and lasting impression. On the contrast, they divide up their forces and fritter away their strength, so that when we enter an exhibition room a good work is the exception, and is so lost amid the crowd of bad or indifferent works that we are thoroughly depressed before we come upon it. No doubt when found it often shines by contrast with the rubbish by which it is surrounded, but this is an ignoble triumph which can satisfy no prover of admiration and appreciation be not impaired by contact with a number of works possessing no merit. It appears to us that the directors of the "Palette" have failer into the same error as the managers of other local art exhibitions. In their desire to fil their waits they have not sufficiently exercised their power of rejection. This is the more to be regretted as we understand the "Palette" is not without pretentions as a reforming agency in the domain of art. Indeed, unless it has some mission it would be difficult to explain its existence in view of the large amount of space at the disposal of the National Academy of Design.

view of the large amount of space at the disposal of the National Academy of Design. We suppose that no work of reasonable ment which are given a place. After sauntering through the present exhibition, however, we confess to a misgiving in the "Palette" as a reformer. That there are works of considerable merit in the collection we hasten at once to admit; but unfortunately they are not numerous. We notice quite a number of paintings and some drawings for whose presence we can find no explanation. We are rather inclined to think that even the Reception Committee of the Academy of Design, notwithstanding their well known toleration of very indifferent pictures would have rejected many of those to which the Palette has accorded a place. Sculpture is relatively better represented than in the National Academy, though we regret to say this branch of art does not give any very great signs of healthy vitality. One statue and some dozen busts constitute, with a statuette of Loriei, the representations of the sculptor's art. So far as the statecte of lost down the classic Rhine the syren will take exemplary vengeance on him for the injustice he has done her. Mr. Buberl's statue "Fareweil" is affected and somewhat weak in action, but is not wanting in merit. The onlines are good, but the flesh modelling is hard. A bust of "Flora," by Mr. Bearer, is a most satisfactory work, but he idea of painting it bronze color was a mistake; besides, the light in which it is placed destroys the effect of the modelling.

Among the paintings which impart character to this exhibition Mr. Moran's "New York Bay from the Battery" is specially deserving of notice. We have here a painting of a familiar scene from which all attempt at trick or sensationalism is absent. There is an air of naturalness and animation, without apparent effort, which is quite delightful. The waves seem to swell with the peculiar benefit of the modelling is bronze color was a mistake; besides, the light in which it is placed desurors the effect of the modelling is non

overstraining. Mr. William Hart is present in one of his warmest landscapes. He calls it a "Pastoral," and certainly the scene is peaceful and delighting enough for Arcadia. We rather suspect that such golden fields as the painter presents to us must have charmed the pining shepherds of the pastoral age. The most striking work in the collection is a view of "The Grand Canyon of the Sterras," by Mr. Hill. The subject is a grand one, full of FORCE AND GRANDEUR, and the artist has treated it with excellent jungment. He has conveyed the idea of immensity and mystery that dwells in this whild region. Laying on his paint boldly he has sought general effects, and treated his light and shade in masses with the happiest results, "in the Woods," by J. H. Beard, is a picture of much merit, though the foreground is very weakly painted. There are no traces of study in the rocks, which are wanting in form and color. But the manner in which the light among the trees in the background is introduced redeems the foreground, and lends to the picture a real interest. "Orlando," by Mr. McGrath, displays very nice feelings, and is drawn with ease and freedom. We should like to have seen a little more force in the legs. This artist gives evidence of right feeling and his works promise of a successful future. Among the water colors we notice the painting of an old gentleman drawn with the ease and confidence which we find in this artist's work; the color is not, now-ever, as pleasing as usual. We regret that we cannot look upod the exhibition as eminently successful; but there are many works of merit which we have no space to notice.

Roman Art Notes.

By late advices the artistic colony in Rome seems to be working vigorously, if we may judge from the accounts that reach us of the many beautiful and interesting works progressing in the various studies of the sacred city. Whatever revolutions arrive, Rome seated in grandeur amid her classic ruins, will ever remain the centre of inspiration to the artist. Here will spring and thrive thoughts that are in harmony with art, which seem out of joint in the other capitals of the world. There comes with the shadows of evening shades of

THE MYSTIC PAST, pregnant with undefinable feelings of awe and grandeur, that chasten the attentive spirit and prepare the soul for the contemplation of the achievements of genius, which time and rula have hallowed. Here the artistic mind seems to expand and feed upon some principle of the air that it finds nowhere else, as if the Roman legions had chained even Inspiration to their chariots and dragged her an eternal prisoner to the Capitol. The American artists are not behind the other nationalities in the pursuit of the beautiful, and have an advantage not enjoyed to the same extent by any other class of students in the generous patronage of their traveiling countrymen. One order entrusted to Mr. Volk by the widow of Henry Keep, of New York consisting of two kneeling life-size statues of Mrs. Keep and her daughter and a bust of the deceased gentieman, is progressing rapidly. These statues are for the interior of a mausoleum watch will be one of the most costly private monuments in New York. About \$100,000 will be expended upon it.

Mr. St. Gaudens, another young American artist, who has attracted much notice by his work in

Mr. St. Gaudens, another young American artist, who has attracted much notice by his work in cameos, is engaged upon a statue of "Hiawatha." The moment chosen for Hinstration is where the poet describes the Indian chief wantering in forest, pondering on the want of means of communication between distant friends. The subject has been happily treated, and the work receives the commentation of those who have had the pleasure of secting it. This artist also modeled a very pleasing bust of Goethe's neroine, "Marquerite,"

Our painters are also very industrions. Mr. Tilton has made rapid progress with his picture, "the kains of Paestum," which has been enectively treated. He has placed the Temple of Peace in the foreground, and the Basinca and Temple of Neptune in the distance. The shadows of evening are last closing over the scene, and the fant gleams of the setting sun are dying on the norizon and struggling with the maiariarising from the plaim. Among his other works a group of "Pisning Boats in the Lagune," with the sun setting over the Grand Canal, between the Senate and the Piazza San Marco.

Miss Blunden, an English artist in water color, has just completed a very interesting picture of the "Faragione Rocks," which will be exampled in the laternational Exhibition on the Pinclo.

An English sculptor, Mr. Warrington Wood, has just completed a statue of "Eve," and has placed it on exhibition in his studio.

Herr Donner has been at work for some time on a picture called the "song of the Triton." A youth and a fisher girl are scated on a rock by the sea shore listening to the tunes piayed by the spirit of the waves, personified by a wild deity, with a lyre in his hand.

Mr. Lorange's last work is entitled "The Little Maid Servant." A young child is seen standing on a chair, en desholoude, pouring ou into a lamp. The seene is laid in Poingou. This artist is at present at work on a new bicture, which he cans "An Episode in the Roman Caranival." Two young girls are seen on a baustrade in the Corso throwing flowers and

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The Darkened Uptown Districts-Inconvenleace and Grambling.

the Metropolitan Gas Company that light would be furnished to the uptown districts after Monday night. The greatest inconvenience has been caused by the failure of the company to make good their promises, and among the business portion of the inhabitants great indignation is expressed, a the loss incurred has been very serious. The Christ mas festivities which had been postponed until last as there is no certainty of a supply of gas being fu nished for some days to come. If the street lamps could have been kept lighted the gloom would not have been so great; but since Monday night the only purpose they have served was to

of the unlucky wights who were unacquainted with their whereabouts. Since the light gave out several outrages have been committed under cover of the darkness, and though it has been stated that an extra police force had been detailed for duty in the darkened district there seemed to be a remarkable scarcity of the guardians of the peace last evening. Gangs of rufflans have been patrolling the streets, visiting houses in peace last evening. Gangs of rufflans have been patrolling the streets, visiting houses in lonely localities and inquiring for imaginary persons, doubtiess with a view to plunder, out the vigilance exercised by the citizens has hitherto deterred them from accomplishing much in this way, and persons who were making evening visits were at a complete loss to distinguish the numbers on the residences, and had to make a house-to-house visitation before they could find the places they were in search of. The supply of kerosene lamps and oil has been bought up at an advanced price, and the demand for tailow is something extraordinary. In the stores old black bottles have been hunted up out of the cobweos and turned into candlesticks—proving the truth of the old adage, "necessity is the mother of invention." The drug steres suitered more than those of any other business, as it is necessary that those places should be kept open during the night. On the street cars the conductors had a busier time than they usually do, as the names of the streets were undistinguishable in the gloom, so that those who would be laminar with the locality under other circumstances were completely at a loss last evening. The Grand Central Depot has been most affected by the absence of light, and increased caution has to be exercised to prevent the cocurrence of accidents. Travellers entering the city by night and fancy they have entered some village in the backwoods of the West, instead of the Empire City. The streets, which in many places are sadiy out of repair, are extremely dangerous for pedestrians who are forced to go out on business at night, and hurts and bruises are the order of the day. A force of 800 men are engaged in the working order at the close of the week; but the latter nave proved greater than was stated at first, and the loss has been much more serious—estimated at \$75,000. The company state that they will be in working order at the close of the week; but the HORSE NOTE.

It is claimed by some importers and breeders of fine stock that the progeny of horses improve in the climate of California from eight to twelve per cent over the original stock. The improvement is partly due, it is stated, to the nutritious properties of the grain and grass, dried as they are in a clim of the grain and grass, dried as they are in a climate void of rain and moisture, and of snow and ice during the winter. And, besides, there is no long, cold winter weather which is sufficient of itself to stunt the growth of young animals. Some of the more sanguine stock breeders of that State declare that the time will come when the obspring of thoroughbred animals will be exported from California to breed back again with the parent stock.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Rock Island (II..) Argus claims that "the largest yield of corn per acre ever recorded in Scott county was produced by L. W. Clemons, of Pleasant Valley township, this year. His sworn statement to the Scott County Agricultural Society is that the yield was 164 bushels and 3 pecks of snehed corn! His onion crop was at the rate of 450 bushels per acre, which was a good yield for the past year, but eighty bushels less per acre than he raised in a season several years ago. His carrot crop averaged 1,600 bushels per acre, and the potato crop iso hushels."

CHARLES CALLENDER'S CHECKS

The Affairs of the Ocean Bank-Examination of the President-A Loose Way of Doing Business.

Commissioner Osborne held an inquiry yesterday afternoon relative to the Callender case in the directors' room of the Ocean Bank, corner of Barclay street and Broadway. District autorney David people, and Callender was ably represented by his legal adviser, Mr. Joseph Beil. It was admitted by both sides that certain checks had been given in evidence and then Mr. C. W. Stevenson. PRESIDENT ON THE OCEAN BANK,

was sworn by the Commissioner. He testined to having been an officer of the bank since September, 1865; was, in fact, cashier of it until about a year ago, when no became its President. In reply to the interrogations of the District Attorney he stated that he knew Charles Callender, who was a bank examiner in the governmental employ. He was acquainted with him both on account of business transactions and also because he had examined the accounts of the bank early in October last. From the 21th of Sep-tember to the 7th October, 1871, Mr. Callender was loaned the sum of \$76,000 by the bank, checks and collateral security in bonds being given in ex-change. According to the act respecting the examination of banking accounts the examiner has to report to the Comptroiler of Currency in the Treasury Department at Washington, and this re-

though the Comptroller charges for every bank at examined. After Mr. Callender got through he examination of the affairs of the Ocean Bank, he made a statement to the Board of Directors, by special request, as to the state of the bank's affairs. This was on the 4th or 5th of October, and the witness did not know of any other report. The statement made by Mr. Callender is on record. The check dated September 3, was included in this statement, and Mr. Stevenson explained that it was entered under the head of "cash" in the teller's items; the check dated October 2. would propably be also entered in a similar manner. In reply to the District Attorney the witness stated that he produced the report made by Mr. Cal stated that he produced the report made by Mr. Callender, which was drawn up at the request of one of the birectors—he thought Mr. Hanson. Mr. Bell argued that the report was not legal, because Callender was obliged to fulfil certain requirements. His chem had only seen the securities, and the statement was prepared privately. Mr. Davis teen argued his side of the question, and recapitulated all the evidence he had put in. The Commissioner settled the matter by admitting the report for what it was worth. It was a most laudatory statement of the nourishing condition of the bank's affairs, and caused cynical similes to play around the features of the

caused cynical sinies to play around the features of the FEW DEPOSITORS PRESENT.

In answer to Mr. Davis the witness said that Callender was engaged for one day and a half in preparing the statement, and for so doing he received yloo as remuneration; callender had had a business connection with the bank for nearly three years prior to this. In answer to Mr. Bell the witness stated that he had been President of the bank a nego over a year; he succeeded Mr. B. R. Martin; the checks produced were certified by the company; they were drawn by callender; eight of them to the amount of \$75,000 were certified; but the other three were not; they were drawn on the bank by Mr. Callender on the strength of his credit with the concern.

Mr. Callender on the strength of his credit with the concern.

Mr. Stevenson presumed that Callender drew the checks in order to take up loans of his. The collateral securities deposited by Callender are now in the possession of the receiver who has been appointed to settle the analys of the bank. "I understood," added the witness, "from Mr. Callender that they had been previously deposited as collateral at other banks in the city. The defendant lives at Newark and he was requested as a matter of courtesy to come before the bank directors and make a statement. Callender had a loan of \$76,000 from the bank; he deposited collateral security and checks.

make a statement Calender had a loan of \$70,000 from the bank; he deposited collateral security and checks.

By the Commissioner—'Since I have been President I nave loaned amounts to other banks in sums of thirty or forty thousand dollars. That loan to Callender was merely a temporary one. During my presidency he only once examined our affairs."

By the District Attorney—The Board of Directors knew that Callencer was in debt to the bank; but I do not think any of them knew that the bank; but I do not think any of them knew that the bank held as collateral a check of Callender's upon a bank in which he had no inads.

By the Commissioner—The object in getting tr. Callender to examine the affairs of the bank was done to meet the views of one of the directors, who had been long absent; he wished to have a statement from a government officer, though any of the were competent to examine and report.

Mr. Brill drew particular attention to the fulsome wording of the report, for the purpose of showing the tacit understanding existing between Callender and the bank; he was irequently in the habitof borrowing money from it; the bank had no responsar for the purpose of the role about loans; isupposed that the securities were worth all we loaned and more too; I cannot tell what was the marketable value of the bonds on the day we accepted them as securities; some were worth fifty cents, others were unsalable; Wilde,

what was the market value of the old were day we accepted them as securities; same were worth fifty cents, others were unsalable; Wilde, whose name is on the hotes, is worth from three to eight hundred thousand dolars; he has not paid any of the notes yet.

After a little amicable discussion as to the advisability of a question ar. Bell wished to ask, the Commissioner adjourned the meeting until two P. M. to-morrow, in the same apartment.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The following statement of the condition of the Eighth National Bank, that went down during the rate panic, has been furnished by Receiver Man:-Good, including bills discounted at the full

Total.....\$259,629 For circulation. \$244,193
Due to banks and bankers. 188,042
Taxes unpaid. 13,003
Due to depositors. 300,687
Balance of dividends unpaid. 300
Individual claims against the bank, so far as presented. 6,667 6.567 837, 15D Balance to the debit of the bank, and to be

Balance to the debit of the bank, and to be realized from the securities marked "doubtful" and "ban" or by assessments, \$137,679 in the assets designated as good are included \$18,272 in legal tender notes, \$847 cash collections in the bank at the time of suspension; \$3,000 in mutilated currency, waich has been sent to Washington for redemption; \$105,586 discount paper, which has all been realiscounted and is in the hands of other banks; \$3,300 discount paper, still neld by the Eighth National Bank; two lots on Lexington avenue, heavily mortgaged, valued at \$10,000; the property on Fourteenth silvet, known as the Maison boree, subject to heavy mortgages and liens, valued at \$127,000, and the banking house, leasehold proper, at No. 650 Broadway, valued at \$60,000.

THE FISHERY OUESTION.

The Boston Fishermen in Council Discussing the "Pishy" Part of the Washington Trenty and Appointing a special Committee to Wait on Senators and Others in Congress.

Bosrow, Dec. 27, 1877

A meeting was held at the United States Hotel to-day of persons interested in the fisheries, in which the question of protection was discussed and the

appointment of a special committee decided upon, to wait upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress and endeavor, with them, to obtain either

fishermen.

This committee is to be selected by the different towns—one member from each town interested if the fisheries.

Among those present at the meeting were General Butter and Congressman Buffinton.

General Butter is to address the citizens of Previncetown to-morrow on the fishery question.

COLORED COMMUNISTS IN ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27, 1871. A special despatch to the Democrat from Little Rock, Ark., says the arrivals from Chicot county report that after the shooting of the murderers sanders, Garrett and Dugan, and the destruction of

sanders, Garrett and Dugan, and the destruction of Garrett's store, where Wynne was murdered, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the Sheriff and his posses have since remained in peaceful possession of the place.

Sanders, Garrett and Dugan had been notoriously bad characters, one having committed several murders and another having whipped a negro and broken his arm previous to their combined attack on Wynne. These circumstances rendered the negroes, when assembled, uncontrollable, 2ntil they had secured themselves from any other violence at their hands.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1871. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Amance, at a meeting to-day, elected Rev. A. A. Miner President and adopted an address to the prohibitionists of Massachusetts urging continued moral action, but asserting that the fate of the cause must be the live decised at the ballot next.